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RUSSIA URGES IMMEDIATE CONTROL OF ARMAMENTS

Troop Census Controversy Agreement

New York, Nov. 28.

Passage of the British resolution settling the troops' census controversy by the United Nations General Assembly was assured to-day when the Assembly's Political and Security Council passed it by more than a two-thirds majority.

The British proposal—that all members of the United Nations should report on all their troops at home and abroad by December 15—was adopted by the Committee by 34 to seven, with four abstentions.

This was regarded here as an important achievement by the British delegation, which had taken the lead throughout in insisting that the original Russian proposal for a census of United Nations troops should be extended to include those at home as well. —Reuter.

German Treaty Problems

New York, Nov. 28.

The French delegates notified the Big Three to-day that in the absence of Premier Bidault, they would prefer not to discuss the substance of the German treaty problems at the current Foreign Ministers' session.

They said that although France has received no assurances from the other members of the Council that the substance of the German questions would not be discussed, they assumed that their desires would be met, particularly since the Ministers hoped to conclude their present meeting before December 15.

Informed sources said the French believe, however, that questions of procedure would be discussed before the delegates started for home.

The French have now assembled their chief political and economic experts in Washington for these preliminary talks. They will come to New York as soon as the talks are started by the Foreign Ministers. —United Press.

NEHRU TO ATTEND LONDON CONFERENCE

New Delhi, Nov. 28.

Jawaharlal Nehru, responding to a personal appeal from the British Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, has decided to accompany the Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell, to London. There, they will discuss the Indian situation, which is at present so serious that civil war could result.

Baldov Singh, Sikh leader and Defence Minister in the caretaker government of which Nehru is leader, has likewise consented to go. Nehru and Singh previously had refused to attend the conference, both suspecting its motives because the Constituent Assembly is due to meet here on December 9 without the Moslems, who announced their boycott of it.

Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Minister, said he and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, head of the Muslim League, would definitely accompany Lord Wavell to represent their League. Informants said Mr Attlee had cabled Mr Nehru, asking him to reconsider his refusal to attend the London conference. They said, Mr Attlee told him the British Government had no intention of altering the independence plan, but wanted only to seek a peaceful solution of the present turbulent situation.

Decisions of the "greatest importance to India's future" must emerge from the British Cabinet's talks with Viceroy Lord Wavell which are scheduled to begin on Monday, Government sources said to-day. The Viceroy was scheduled to arrive on Sunday at Dorchester by flying-boat from Karachi. The Viceroy and Indian leaders will travel by special train to London where they will be greeted by Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence.

STRONG BRITISH PLEA FOR SYSTEM OF INSPECTION

PREPARED TO LIFT ALL CURTAINS TO ANY INTERNATIONAL PLAN

NEW YORK, NOV. 28.

DECLARING THAT AN ARMAMENT RACE HAS BEGUN, THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER, MR V. MOLOTOV, TO-DAY FOLLOWED UP HIS PROPOSAL TO BAN WARLIKE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY BY PROPOSING A SYSTEM OF WORLDWIDE INSPECTION.

Britain, represented by Sir Hartley Shawcross, warmly welcomed the Soviet proposals. Canada and Australia also welcomed the Soviet proposal, but said they would move amendments to strengthen it.

Speaking in the resumed debate in the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on the Soviet disarmament proposals, Mr Molotov submitted a supplementary proposal for two commissions of inspection to ensure that disarmament decisions of the United Nations Security Council would be carried out.

Firstly, a commission to check the carrying out of the Council's decision on a reduction of armaments. Secondly, a commission to check the carrying out of a decision on the proposal to ban military use of atomic energy.

Mr Parodi, of France, chairman of the existing Atomic Energy Commission, urged that the commission should be allowed to continue its work on the same basis as it began. Calling upon the United Nations to put an end to the armament race which has begun, Mr Molotov declared: "The second World War ought to convince us that it is necessary to take now grave measures in order to avoid another similar war."

Mediating Britain's support for a general reduction of armaments, Sir Hartley Shawcross said that disarmament efforts between the two wars had failed for lack of an

effective system of inspection and control. "Disarmament and collective security go hand in hand," he said. "We cannot embark on one without at the same time establishing the other."

When to-day's debate on troops in foreign territory was resumed Britain and the United States requested the Egyptian delegate to withdraw his amendment urging the withdrawal of foreign troops from United Nations member territories. Following the return to Britain of Mr Noel-Baker, Sir Hartley Shawcross, Attorney General, is now leading the British delegation on the committee.

Soviet Proposal

When the question of disarmament arose, Mr Molotov submitted a supplement to the original Soviet proposal, reading: "To ensure adoption of measures for a reduction of armaments and prohibition of the use of atomic energy for military purposes, there shall be established within the framework of the Security Council, who bear the main responsibility for international peace and security, international control operating on the basis for special provision which would provide for establishment of special organs of inspection, for which purpose there shall be formed: Firstly, a commission for the control of execution of any decision regarding reduction of armaments. Secondly, a commission regarding prohibition of the use of atomic energy for military purposes."

Mr. Molotov, recalling the Soviet Government's proposal to outlaw atomic weapons, declared: "It is not difficult to imagine how more grave and how greater the victims of the last war would have been if the convention prohibiting the use of poison gas and bacteriological warfare had not been arrived at. "If it is right as regards poison gas, it is more right to prohibit the utilization of atomic energy in war."

"Any refusal to arrive at a convention to prohibit the use of atomic energy in warfare is a contradiction of the strivings and conscience of the people of the world. "When we speak of a reduction of armaments and the prohibition of the use of atomic weapons, we must fully realize the importance of this task. This matter must be looked into in detail."

World Interest

The Soviet delegate asserted that the work of UNO on the problem of general reduction of armaments will be followed by people throughout the world with the greatest interest and urged the Security Council must take up the matter in the immediate future.

Mr. Parodi, of France, declared it was absolutely certain that a general disarmament plan could not be considered at this time if the atomic weapon question was not made part of it.

Canada and Australia welcomed the Soviet proposal, but said

QUISLING UKRAINIAN CHARGE

New York, Nov. 28.

Britain was accused by the Ukraine in the United Nations to-day of harbouring a division of 120,000 Quisling Ukrainians in northern Italy.

The allegation was made at a meeting of the Social Committee during to-day's debate on the International Refugees Organisation. The Ukrainian delegate, Mr Lev Medved, alleged that the "Pettura" division had been subsidised by the British Command at Casenatico, near Rimini. He declared: "I shall go on talking till all war criminals are caught and no longer enjoy the protection of Britain."

Mr. Frank Bervick, of Britain, said the Social Committee was not the place to discuss such matters. Mrs Roosevelt, supporting the British delegate, said war criminals were already covered in the draft con-

TEST COMMENTARY RELAY BY ZBW

ZBW has made arrangements to relay a daily commentary on the first Test match which began at 9 a.m. (Hongkong time) to-day at Brisbane.

The relay will be between 6.40 and 6.50 p.m. (HKT) to-day and to-morrow and comes from VLB5 on 21540 and VLA6 on 15200.

The Test will continue, if necessary, to December 5.

stitution of the International Refugees Organisation, and there was no need for the new Soviet amendment.

By 22 votes to nine the committee defeated the Soviet amendment proposing that all military units which helped Hitler and all persons hostile to home governments be excluded from International Refugees Organisation help.—Reuter.

Lewis Revises Wages Demand For Miners

New York, Nov. 28.

Secrecy cloaks the unofficial negotiations in the soft coal strike but Pittsburgh dispatches report that Henry Lewis, UMW head, has been in contact with influential coal operators—apparently with the knowledge and approval of Government which would prefer to see the strike settled by some such working agreement between the union and the real mine owners than to have the nations thrown into an industrial chaos as the coal and steel reserves dwindle.

In his original wage and hour demands on Government, Lewis asked for the same wage for a 40-hour week that miners now get for a 64-hour week, amounting to \$75.25 under the contract. According to Pittsburgh sources, Lewis is now asking for the same wage for a 45-hour week.

That revised demand really means a 32 cents increase over the present basic hourly wage of \$1.18, whereas his original demand on government means a 58 1/2 cents raise over the contract scale.—United Press.

Hongkong-Manila Air Mail

The Postmaster-General announces that an air mail service has now been established between Hongkong and Manila, the rate being 60 cents per half ounce.

The services to Manila will start next week, the first dispatch being made on Monday, December 2, by CNAC.

Mails will close at the GPO at 10 a.m. for ordinary, and 9.30 a.m. for

Britain Denies Decision To Partition Palestine

London, Nov. 28.

The New Zionist Organisation said to-day that Britain has decided to partition Palestine and set up an independent Jewish state, but the Colonial Office denied that any decision has been reached.

A New Zionist press release said the Jewish Agency Executive had accepted a British partition plan. The Agency spokesman said actually there was no question of the Agency accepting a British partition plan and denounced the press release as a twisting of the facts for propaganda purposes.

The New Zionist press release said, in part: "The British Government has decided to impose a partition plan on Palestine whereby Jews will have a so-called state in an area projected in the Morrison plan—the coastal area not predominantly Jewish—plus a part of Negev, declared Samuel Katz, Jerusalem member of the Revisionist World Executive, in a statement to the Interim of the Swiss United Revisionist at Berne on November 24."

"It was known to the Revisionist Executive," he declared, "that the Jewish Agency Executive had decided to accept the British plan even though the area was considerably smaller than that proposed by the Agency itself. The Agency had, moreover, accepted the principle of the United Nations maintaining military control in the partitioned territory."

The Colonial Office spokesman said, however, that government would make no declaration of policy and there was no decision on the partitioning of Palestine until after the Palestine conference, which is scheduled for December is concluded.

The Jewish Agency said the partition plan which the New Zionist reported would be imposed on Palestine resembled that which Dr Nahum Goldman, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, presented to the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, almost two months ago. That called for the establishment of an autonomous Jewish state, including Negev, comprising approximately 60 per cent of Palestine in contrast to a semi-autonomous province of 15 per cent (Continued on Page 4)

Greek Government Success Against Macedonia Rebels

Athens, Nov. 28.

The Greek Government forces to-day claimed a victory in the two-day clash with rebels around the villages of Mandala and Mavro, about 10 miles north-east of Yanitra in Western Macedonia. The rebels are reported to have retreated towards Pailkos Mountains.

Twelve policemen and one officer were killed, the Greek News Agency reported. Twelve more of the regular forces were wounded and five are believed to be 17 dead and wounded.

Republican and Communist circles have complained to the Prime Minister that "Right-wing Bands" killed the village of Zyrovani in the Kilkis area and "after separating the population in small groups, raped and murdered all the women and set fire to houses."—Reuter.

Village Re-Occupied

The Exchange Telegraph reported to-day from Athens that Government troops had reoccupied the village of Mandala and Mavro, near the Yannitsa area, and found the bodies of 24 civilians who had been slain by the bandits.

The agency dispatch said the rebel forces suffered heavy losses in the Kozani district of West Macedonia in mopping up operations of the 15th Greek Army Division. The dispatch added that mopping up operations had also begun in the Evros River region of West Thrace.—United Press.

registered covers, while closing time at the Kowloon Post Office will be one hour earlier in each case. The first of the post-war air mail services linking Hongkong and Manila is being carried by CNAC, but it is intended to extend the services to other lines in due course. Details of further despatches will be published in the daily mail notice.

Soviet Re-Entry Into Manchuria Planned?

WITHDRAWAL OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES FROM MUKDEN SPECULATION

Shanghai, Nov. 28.

The complete withdrawal of Russian employees on the Chinese Changchun Railway from Mukden—hub of the Soviet land communication lines to Port Arthur and Korea—under charges that Chinese Government and army personnel were guilty of beatings, lootings and other lawlessness against Soviet citizens prompted to-day sober speculation in well-informed Chinese and American quarters that the move may presage Soviet military re-entry into Manchuria.

These sources pointed out that a secret portion of the Yalta Agreement in Section C says: "Pre-eminence interests of the Soviet Union (in the Chinese eastern and southern Manchurian railways) shall be safeguarded." Article Nine of the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship and alliance charged the Chinese Government with responsibility for the protection of the railway.

These sources stressed that the Russian charges open the way to a protest. Speculation that the Soviet Communists fire on passenger buses

Travelling along the highway from Peking to this city yesterday, four passenger buses were fired on by a party of Communist troops near Hsuhsi, 50 kilometres north of Paoing, it was reported here to-night. Several of the passengers were killed or wounded but full details are not available. Two of the buses are missing.—Central News.

may be planning re-entry into Manchuria was heightened by the imminence of an all-out Nationalist drive against Harbin which could be a major disturbing factor and the tearing up of tracks and general disruption of operation on the railways.

Well-informed Chinese and American quarters do not anticipate an immediate move by the Soviets to re-enter Manchuria but consider to-day's action as highly significant, probably a prophetic indication of what may develop later. They also pointed out that the Soviet charges and withdrawal of railway employees from Mukden might be intended as an indirect aid to the Chinese Communists in the form of a deterrent to the Nationalist threatened push further into Manchuria in the face of bluntly stated Soviet displeasure.

There have been rumours of Sino-Soviet friction in areas administered by the Nationalists and United Press reported early in October that Russian was threatening to evacuate all civil

officials and railway employees from the entire Nationalist held portion of the Changchun line. The recent Soviet military evacuation of Dalren which immediately was occupied by Chinese Communists is another cause for speculation that Moscow may be overhauling its entire Manchurian policy with the view to increase indirect help to China's hard pressed Communists.

Meanwhile the Soviet Embassy in Nanjing issued a statement in connection with the Central News report of the Soviet employees' withdrawal on November 22. The statement said: "The Central News report, which had reference to authoritative sources, says, 'The decision to repatriate Soviet railway employees was arrived at after repeated consultations between Chinese Government and Soviet authorities.'"

"The Soviet Embassy in China in fact, long ago and repeatedly, has raised the question of the evacuation of Soviet employees from Mukden before the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Central News, however, distorts the actual reason which made the Embassy to take the step."

Unbearable Conditions

"The return of the Soviet railwaymen to the Soviet Union was caused not by their personal considerations—neither health nor conditions among some of them nor by financial distress—but by the fact that while remaining at their

(Continued on Page 4)

Soviet Volcano In Eruption

London, Nov. 28.

A volcano in the eastern Asiatic Russia, has erupted, sending streams of lava over a radius of 12 kilometres. Moscow Radio reported to-day. The radio quoted the Peninsula seismographic station as saying that the eruption could be seen 40 kilometres off.

Red "fume" bombs have fallen around the volcano and the temperature of the lava has reached 1,100 centigrade. The eruption has been expected for a long time but its violence exceeded the calculations, according to the Radio.—Reuter.

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CAREFUL WITH THE SENIOR OFFICERS.

Says

Ferdinand Tuohy

A SCHEME about to be applied in respect of the German prisoners, both military and civilian, still being held behind barbed wire here in the British Zone could be a pointer as to how the Government intends to deal with the much larger number spread over the United Kingdom. By reason of a very strong flow from BAOR to Britain since the beginning of the year, we don't appear now to be holding in Germany more than sixty or sixty-five thousand prisoners of all kinds, and some 50,000 of these are in nine civilian internment camps. Which leaves a remarkably small residue of military prisoners still "in arrest," as the term is.

But this small number contains 1300 of the General Staff, or of high-ranking or otherwise marked officers—a matter to which I shall revert. The military prisoners are handled by the Penal Division, and the civilian element by the Legal, but both divisions will unite to put into operation the principal features of the Heyman Report—so called after its Brigadier-author—which has been agreed by the British Control Commission.

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM the prisoners have so far been divided into three categories, "white," "grey," and "black," but out here there are to be five categories, and Review Boards will meet very shortly to begin the work of sorting the prisoners—all of them—into one or another of these classes. Class One will be a purified atmosphere, and listing to it could mean detention for life. It will contain close contacts of Hitler and other Nazi chiefs, either war criminals or adjudged dangerous and unchanged underneath. Such people as Gauleiters and SS seniors who were also Wehrmacht and maybe General Staff, should find themselves in Class One.

Class Two will be composed of men judged sufficiently bad cases that they should remain under detention as long as fifteen years. They represent a more extreme edition of what, at home, are called the "blacks," and if it has been computed, there are 47,000 "blacks" in the U.K.—though I make it several thousands less—a corresponding figure out here in Germany would be in the region of 8,000.

Class Three will be unrepentant and unreliable less senior fry, and they are to be allowed out in due course under strict surveillance. I think you will find a good many arrogant young men in this numerous batch. Class Three will have to report daily to the police, it will be bereft of civilian rights, and be barred from official and public life and certain professions, trades and callings, and its members will not be allowed to move from place to place. Class Three is a calculated risk and nobody will be surprised if quite a few gravitate back to Class Two.

Incidentally, when I hear of the British conscience being roused about the prisoners of war, I suggest we look at things from the viewpoint of Germany's neighbours. It will not add to our shrinking popularity if we let loose in Germany the very elements that France, Belgium, Holland and so on, least wish to see at large there.

Class Four will be small fry let out very soon, under considerably less restraint and restrictions. They may have to report to the police only once a week, and only public and political office and the civil service should be open to them. But one must remember that even with this largely absolved category there will still be a risk inasmuch as all those still under detention in the British Zone are where they are for a very good reason. There are nothing resembling "whites" among them, and the "greys" are quite a dark grey.

Class Five will comprise quite small fry along with the Under-27s—less war criminals and specially active Nazi Party members—and it will probably be released at once. Anyone who goes round Germany will tell you that the Under-27s include the most burning Nazis, so what is to be expected of the same age-group out of prison camps? Especially when most of the inmates of these camps have come under the immediate and pressing influence of ardent Nazis who were given the key jobs, such as the cook house and camp administration, because, as one British officer put it, "The Nazis are so damned efficient at it."

AT THIS CAMP, Neuemuenster, in Schleswig-Holstein, which I visited last time out, there is a separate compound for war criminals and SS men and 600 are in out of a camp total of 7,000. But, of course, that doesn't mean that 6,000 are sufficiently uncommitted to be ready for liberation. Many will

The German Prisoner Problem

We could require of Germany such and such a labour force for some period. Alternatively we could set about the invidious and probably almost hopeless job of selecting some of those Nazis most responsible for the war and bring them here to work.

Either of these methods of getting the extra labour which we require would be, at least superficially, equitable. In the former case Germans themselves would be choosing representatives to help to expiate their national sins. In the latter instance it would be those most responsible for the wrongdoing who would be bearing the punishment.

The fact that the first course is impossible because there is still no German Government, and the latter impracticable because no one wants to employ gangs of thugs, does not alter the fact that there are the obvious methods of which we could get the required labour force without resorting to slavery.

A THIRD COURSE of action, which I would have reason to think would prove a success, would be, in the event of the early return of all the prisoners, to publish in the British Zone a volunteer scheme inviting Germans to come over and help us as free men, under much the same conditions as our own workers enjoy.

Large groups of prisoners I have interviewed have assured me that an appeal for assistance, suitably made in relation to such a plan, would evoke a wide and sympathetic response.

The holding of prisoners during a war is a legitimate means—in so far as war itself is legitimate—of preventing the men in question from continuing to support the opposite side. Hence the opposite side has been rendered innocuous all moral justification for retaining prisoners in captivity is at an end.

Our German prisoners are not even typical of the German people whom we may hold to be corporately guilty. They are men chosen at random from one section of the population, and that not the most guilty section, the armed forces.

Most people would agree that German soldiers, sailors and airmen are, as a class, less guilty than the Gestapo or the ex-Nazi bosses. Even then, is it punishment of the German people, as such, to punish Franz Schmidt and not to punish Hans Braun both members of the armed forces, when the only difference between the two of which we know is that the former happened by chance to be taken prisoner, while the latter did not?

FINALLY, we have selected for the work of exploitation those who had, on average, already been in captivity for about two years when the war ended. It is well known to psychologists—indeed to anyone who is not a fool—that long and forcible separation from home, family, friends and normal sex life is a gravely detrimental to the character.

It may be argued that, in our own interests, we are entitled to forget principles when dealing with individuals belonging to an unprincipled group. But that argument, of course, is almost word for word the kind that Hitler used. What is the sense of fighting for principles and then using the consequences of the fight as an excuse for abandoning principle?

Spiritual values cannot be built with slave labour.

family, in the Crown Colonies. A concluding reflection: I get the impression that those detained in BAOR are much worse cases, as a whole, than the 380,000 in Britain. I do not think the respective rates of release should be anything like the same, yet I fear that our Boards in Germany may wish to keep pace with those in the U.K. Let the latter go ahead, by all means. Such is the general wish of the British in Germany. The Control Commission wants released German prisoners to offset the propaganda with which the Russians have scored, although they have released but 120,000 Germans to the 2,400,000 released by us. There may be little food and less housing, but, provided the right sort of German prisoners are sent as free men across the North Sea, work awaits every one of them.

WE did not fight a long, difficult war, and bitter war in order to make the world safe for forced labour.

German prisoners of war are now being repatriated slowly; but they have been kept here and in the Middle East as tools of our will, and those who remain are still in our hands in the capacity of bondmen.

Two truths have been added together to make one falsehood by which to justify this state of affairs.

There is, firstly, the fact that Germans as a people have performed acts of a nature which are generally held to merit punishment.

SECONDLY, it is true to hold that Britain, as a direct consequence of resisting those wrongful acts, is short of labour, especially in agriculture.

These propositions seem at first sight to add colour to the idea that it is only justice that Germans should be compelled, as a matter of retribution, to help in maintaining and increasing our food supplies by their work on the land.

This may be true as a general consideration, but a very little clear thought will show that it is a false argument as we have applied it.

Let us suppose that it would be wise and right to punish the German people—by compelling some of them to continue as slaves at wood and drawers of water for our convenience.

If we grant so large an assumption, and if we say quite frankly that we want to use them for our comfort even at the risk of the German people's safety, there are two ways we could properly go about achieving our aim.

dearer, after profound thought, made the excellent play of a low diamond toward his own queen. East had to go up with the king or lose it—and then was faced with the problem of what to return. If he had been able to cash a spade trick and then lead a diamond, he could have warranted himself against the error that West was about to commit, but since this was impossible, East did the best he could by returning a spade.

West captured South's spade jack, and exactly as East had feared, continued with the spade ten. South ruffed and led a trump to the queen. East won and returned a diamond. South's queen won, and now another trump lead knocked out East's second trick in that suit. On East's diamond return, declarer simply had to risk West's having the one missing trump; declarer discarded a club, as the only chance for his contract, and when West couldn't ruff, for the best of all reasons, declarer was home. His remaining club loser went off quite comfortably on dummy's fourth diamond.

West gave the contract to the enemy by failing to shift to either clubs or diamonds when he won his spade trick. A club shift would have established East's king; a diamond shift would have allowed West to kill an opposing diamond trick by ruffing, before he lost both of his trumps.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

Forcing the declarer to use up his trumps in ruffing is very often the best defence, but at times this technique is fatal. Observe this typical case:

North, dealer.
Both sides 60 on score.

NORTH
♠ A 5 4
♥ Q 7
♦ A J 5 3
♣ A 10 7 6

WEST
♠ K Q 10 9 7 5 4 3 2
♥ 3 2
♦ 6 2
♣ 9 5 4

EAST
♠ A K 5
♥ K 10 8 6 4
♦ K 10 8 6 4
♣ K 5 3

SOUTH
♠ J 3
♥ J 10 8 6 4
♦ Q 7
♣ Q 3 2

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠ 4 ♠ 5 ♠ 6 ♠ 7 ♠ 8 ♠ 9 ♠ 10 ♠ 11 ♠ 12 ♠ 13 ♠ 14 ♠ 15 ♠ 16 ♠ 17 ♠ 18 ♠ 19 ♠ 20 ♠ 21 ♠ 22 ♠ 23 ♠ 24 ♠ 25 ♠ 26 ♠ 27 ♠ 28 ♠ 29 ♠ 30 ♠ 31 ♠ 32 ♠ 33 ♠ 34 ♠ 35 ♠ 36 ♠ 37 ♠ 38 ♠ 39 ♠ 40 ♠ 41 ♠ 42 ♠ 43 ♠ 44 ♠ 45 ♠ 46 ♠ 47 ♠ 48 ♠ 49 ♠ 50 ♠ 51 ♠ 52 ♠ 53 ♠ 54 ♠ 55 ♠ 56 ♠ 57 ♠ 58 ♠ 59 ♠ 60 ♠ 61 ♠ 62 ♠ 63 ♠ 64 ♠ 65 ♠ 66 ♠ 67 ♠ 68 ♠ 69 ♠ 70 ♠ 71 ♠ 72 ♠ 73 ♠ 74 ♠ 75 ♠ 76 ♠ 77 ♠ 78 ♠ 79 ♠ 80 ♠ 81 ♠ 82 ♠ 83 ♠ 84 ♠ 85 ♠ 86 ♠ 87 ♠ 88 ♠ 89 ♠ 90 ♠ 91 ♠ 92 ♠ 93 ♠ 94 ♠ 95 ♠ 96 ♠ 97 ♠ 98 ♠ 99 ♠ 100 ♠ 101 ♠ 102 ♠ 103 ♠ 104 ♠ 105 ♠ 106 ♠ 107 ♠ 108 ♠ 109 ♠ 110 ♠ 111 ♠ 112 ♠ 113 ♠ 114 ♠ 115 ♠ 116 ♠ 117 ♠ 118 ♠ 119 ♠ 120 ♠ 121 ♠ 122 ♠ 123 ♠ 124 ♠ 125 ♠ 126 ♠ 127 ♠ 128 ♠ 129 ♠ 130 ♠ 131 ♠ 132 ♠ 133 ♠ 134 ♠ 135 ♠ 136 ♠ 137 ♠ 138 ♠ 139 ♠ 140 ♠ 141 ♠ 142 ♠ 143 ♠ 144 ♠ 145 ♠ 146 ♠ 147 ♠ 148 ♠ 149 ♠ 150 ♠ 151 ♠ 152 ♠ 153 ♠ 154 ♠ 155 ♠ 156 ♠ 157 ♠ 158 ♠ 159 ♠ 160 ♠ 161 ♠ 162 ♠ 163 ♠ 164 ♠ 165 ♠ 166 ♠ 167 ♠ 168 ♠ 169 ♠ 170 ♠ 171 ♠ 172 ♠ 173 ♠ 174 ♠ 175 ♠ 176 ♠ 177 ♠ 178 ♠ 179 ♠ 180 ♠ 181 ♠ 182 ♠ 183 ♠ 184 ♠ 185 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MALAYA TIN INDUSTRY RESUMES

By George Weller

There is one former Japanese fleet which America's far-ranging B-29's failed to sink.

To-day, British tin companies are grateful that the heaviest, ridding Malaya, bypassed the 1,200 to 5,000-ton ships floating on Malaya's lakes.

For these ships were actually floating dredges and the fact they were spared has enabled the British tin industry to climb onto its feet.

These ponderous floating dredges can rightly be called a Japanese fleet, in the days of Malaya's disintegration Ipoh was full of British "captains" proud that they had scuttled their tin dredges rather than let them be captured by the Japanese.

But the Japanese were prepared for this Sapa flow technique.

Brought Own Dredges

The Imperial army came equipped with pontoons and divers. The odd, scattered fleet with its long decks and peculiar superstructures, which vanished into the tin filled lakes, rose again. Like battered galleons they rode the waves with Japanese skipper and crews. But their machinery never fully recovered.

The Japanese were forced to rely for tin on the Chinese "open" cast mines, which have always produced about one-third of Malaya's tin. Then the Chinese started deliberate slowdown methods and the Japanese lost heart.

British Return

Ipoh is once again moving toward becoming the Far East's tin capital. About 200 of the 400 British and foreign mining executives originally there have returned. Rice is scarce and high, due to Siam's failure to remit its share under the reparations plan.

Skilled native labour is getting 50 to 60 per cent, and unskilled 30 to 130 per cent more salary though living standards are still unsatisfactory. But the General Trades Union, embodying Chinese, Malayan and Indian racial elements, has refrained from violent demonstrations while awaiting governmental solution of the rice shortage.

JAP ARMY STOCKS

China Gives Tungsten And Mercury to Soviets.

ALLEGED PRESSURE MADE

New York, Nov. 27.

A Scripps-Toward newspaper dispatch from Shanghai by William H. Newton reported that Russia had obtained secret Japanese stockpiles of strategic war minerals in China. Newton wrote: "Yielding to the strongest behind-scenes diplomatic and political pressure, the Chinese have turned over to Russia huge quantities of tungsten and mercury, which had been stockpiled here by the Japanese Army during the war."

In payment for a debt which Russia claimed China owed her for assistance in the early days of China's war with Japan.

"Russia got 3,272 tons of high quality tungsten ore and over 50 tons of mercury."

"In the same period (between January and September, this year) America received minerals valued by the Chinese Customs at US\$79,000. In those months, the United States sent US\$7,800,000 worth of various other types of ores and minerals to China and Russia cost US\$45,000."

"The fact that China is paying her debts to Russia by turning over strategic materials, while at the same time she is negotiating for loans from the United States, by no means indicates that the Nationalist Government is inclined to favour Russia against America. The Chinese policy appears to be dictated by fear rather than by friendliness."—United Press.

Protection Racket In Hongkong

Details concerning the "protection" racket in Hongkong are given in a Reuter report published recently in the Straits Times.

The report follows:

A "criminal" police force is succeeding in Hongkong where the official force is not so successful. That force is extending protection to people where the official force has failed.

Robberies and armed holdups in Hongkong are almost everyday occurrences, but much rarer are the instances like that which happened recently when a Manchester businessman had his pocket picked, only to retrieve his pocket book less than 24 hours later.

The "protection" rackets—in a way more foolproof than any police force could be in China since they are operated on paradoxically honest lines—are worked in several ways.

If a Hongkongite wants protection from robbers or pickpockets on a permanent basis, providing he knows the right man to approach, he can pay a reasonable sum of perhaps \$50 a year to the king of the thieves, and be assured of protection for a year.

On the other hand, if he is prepared to take the risk and "pay

Regulations For Foreign Owners Of Shanghai Land

The Shanghai Municipal Government has promulgated regulations governing the registration of land owned by foreigners.

According to the regulations, a foreign applicant must first secure a paper from the consul of his government in Shanghai, certifying that his ownership of land has been legally acquired and that he is the actual possessor of the land. Only when such a certificate is obtained, can he proceed to take up necessary registration procedure with the Bureau of Land Administration together with the original documents of land ownership.

The regulations stipulate that the application forms should be filled in Chinese.

The applicant should secure another paper from his consul in Shanghai to certify the correctness of his statement if he has lost the necessary documents establishing the lawful possession of land.

French Communist Party's Policies

Paris, Nov. 28.

The French Communist Party today sought to orient its aims toward those of the Socialists—rejecting the theory of a dictatorship of the proletariat—as the parliamentary struggle for control of the government moved into its critical stages.

In a session lasting from yesterday morning until the early hours of this morning the Communist Central Committee adopted a resolution formally demanding the French premiership for the Party's General-Secretary Maurice Thorez, and heard Thorez himself point the way toward socialism "by other roads than that taken by Soviet Russia."

The renewed Communist attempt to obtain Socialist collaboration, which is indispensable to its plan for taking over the reins of the French Government, came on the eve of the first meeting of the National Assembly of the Fourth Republic as called for in the constitution voted on October 13.

The Cabinet and government was scheduled to present its resignation to the Assembly this afternoon shortly after the session is called to order. The president of the Assembly will then begin negotiations toward formation of a new government.—United Press.

THE GERMAN PRISONER PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 2)

BUT let us remember it was they who brought havoc and misery to the human race; their action which shattered many a happy home in this country.

Their labour is the only form of reparation we are ever likely to get out of them. My sympathies are not with Mr. Stillington-Lodge's Franz Schmidt or Hans Braun, but with Sergeant Frank Smith of the BAOR or LAC Henry Brown, who is still in Singapore after three years away from home, simply because in 1939 the Germans who are now so anxious to go back to the Fatherland did not stop there then.

GRAVE MARKERS STOLEN FOR FIREWOOD

Tokyo, Nov. 28.

Wooden grave markers are being stolen for firewood as a result of the scarcity of the latter and the approaching winter. The Asahi Shimbun reporting this points out that many families managed to tide over the last winter by using charred timber from bombed areas but the ruins and debris have already been picked clean.—Central News.

temperature dropped to 49 degrees

British Government To Spend £20,000,000 On Rocket Research

"Although rocket experiment abroad is being watched with interest, scientific investigation into its possibilities has given no indication that jet propulsion would be a serious competitor to the internal combustion engine and the propeller of the aeroplane. In the circumstances, there could be no justification for spending either time or money on rocket experiments."

The Air Ministry said this only a dozen years ago to a small band of engineers who were trying to raise funds for a research.

To-day, after the V-weapons and the Jet-planes, we can judge for ourselves the value of this statement.

In fact, rockets make news these days.

The Government recently announced it will spend 20 million pounds in building and equipping rocket research stations. At the "Britain Can Make It" exhibition, a model of an atom-powered space ship "capable of flying to and from the moon" is attracting the keenest interest. Dr. Annand, a French engineer, is planning a similar spherical craft which will utilise cosmic rays. Dr. Rosenthal, French navy specialist on submarine problems, thinks it possible for men to live for 3 weeks in a pressurized rocket on the surface of the moon. A scientist has just told the British Inter-Planetary Society that the first missile to be guided to the moon should be ready by 1950.

Britain Slow Off The Mark

However, in the middle 'thirties, whereas in Germany a vast military research programme had been launched under conditions of great secrecy, there was general scepticism in Britain about the possible applications of the rocket. Few people thought of it as anything more than a fireworks. Seamen, of course, know of its value for obtaining long range communication with distress vessels, but beyond that there was little regard for the rocket as an engine of propulsion.

Invented by the Chinese not long after the birth of Christ, the rocket had undergone no very great change by the 20th century. Then, between 1903 and 1912 four scientists in the United States, France, Rumania and Russia, working individually and without knowledge of the others, set to work to show that it was worthy of greater acclaim, and between them they built almost the whole foundation upon which the modern conception of the rocket is based.

Others were swift to take up their lead. In Germany, von Opel, the car manufacturer, built and drove himself several racing cars powered by rocket charges, but it was not until 1931, when the rocket was first demonstrated as a mail-carrier, that the implications really became apparent. It was used to link two Austrian towns, Schickel and Radogund, situated on either side of the Harz mountains, and their delicate cargoes were landed by parachute with the aid of an automatic timer. So efficient did this prove that even registered post went by "rocket mail."

German Research First to boost a Society for space research was Germany. The Russians and the Americans followed suit. In Britain, it was considered as so much wasted effort. A small band of engineers, however, had other ideas, and led by P.E. Cleave, founded in October 1933 the British Inter-Planetary Society. Other small groups were formed in Manchester, Surbiton and in Scotland.

They had to face a multitude of problems. Not only were there financial difficulties but, on going over the legal question of rocket research, they found that the Explosives Act of 1875, still in force, did not permit the use of any propellant other than plain gunpowder—the same gunpowder that had existed since Bacon first set down its composition in 1242.

Research in the practical sphere had therefore to be confined to small-scale laboratory experiments. In 1938, they published a report

covering the essential engineering requirements for a space-vehicle aimed at an exploratory voyage to the moon and, of course, providing for the return of the three occupants. Not only was this the first thorough investigation ever to be made of extra-terrestrial flight, but the technicians produced a complete design for a manned cellular space rocket and actually constructed a number of instruments necessary to prove the design.

Group Unity

With the coming of World War II, the Society went into voluntary liquidation as many of the group's technicians held key positions in industry. The Manchester and Surbiton groups continued to work in close accord, and merged in 1944. For the first time, rocket interest in Britain possessed a national Association. The group's membership rose rapidly and although its personnel worked largely in Government establishments, developing war rockets and other weapons, any spare time they had was utilised in furthering the line of research started before the war. 1945 saw the complete unification of all groups and the birth of a limited company, the British Inter-Planetary Society Ltd., with a technical membership of several hundred.

With more time available for study, its first job was to investigate to what extent the atomic bomb had altered the picture. They had concluded that the problems to be overcome before the atom is satisfactorily harnessed are enormous and that atomic reaction will obviously not be available for several decades. Consequently, they are going on with the original research. They are also interested in the development of sounding rockets and two such designs have already been completed. There is much yet to be discovered of conditions in the upper atmosphere, and the rocket is the only means of penetrating into these regions.

French Building Moon-Ship

In Paris, Dr. Annand, and his fellow-engineers are more ambitious. They claim to have planned where their moon-ship will land on the moon's surface after surviving the hazards of the trip through space. Dr. Annand has declared that his space ship will use no fuel, but will utilise cosmic rays which will be collected during flight and changed into propulsion forces to drive the machine in jet-fashion. As the space ship would collect energy there would be no need for it to develop the tremendous speed that a liquid-fuel rocket would need to escape the earth's gravitation.

He also thinks there may be uranium on the moon. That should start a rush by the Big Powers. A British scientist has also given his opinion that the last quarter of this century will be an age of exploration such as man has never seen, and before the year 2,000 most of the major bodies in the solar system will probably have been reached. It certainly looks as if Jules Verne and H. G. Wells will be out of date in a couple of generations.

Jap Diet Members Now Want Jeeps

A 700 per cent salary boost was not enough for some Japanese members.

Now they want jeeps. Encouraged by raises that hauled their salaries from 100 to 1750 yen (\$116) monthly a member recently proposed: a jeep for each member, special cars for Diet members on all trains, conversion of one of Tokyo's famous restaurants into a billet, and offices at government expense.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I say you've got a broken valve spring, and don't bet me—drove one of these crates all through the war!"

BOY OF SIX TOO SMART FOR SCHOOL

By Patricia Clary

Except for his thick-lensed spectacles, Andy Oberth of North Hollywood looks like any other little boy of six. The fact that he has the mind of a child twice his age and can give adult experts pointers on chess is something his mother can attribute only to alphabet soup.

"We had no idea how smart he was," Mrs. Margaret Oberth, who perched as Andy tilted his chess skill against a dozen Los Angeles chess experts at once.

"I started to scold him once for picking the letters out of his alphabet soup and putting them on the table. Then I saw he had spelled out 'Chicago, Illinois.' That was when he was 18 months old."

After that, she said, they could not keep him from learning.

"A week after that he astounded us by naming every President the nation has ever had. I don't know where he found out," she said. "A few days later he recited the alphabet backward."

Elementary schools refused to enroll him, she said, because he was "too smart." One school took him for a day, then sent him home when he told the teacher he had learned all about that "kid stuff" when he was three.

The University of California at Los Angeles training school for advanced children accepted him, but before he could enter it was closed because the university needed the buildings for college students. He has the intelligence quotient of "about a 6th grader," his mother said.

"He does fractions in his head, and lately has practised measuring the distance from the floor to the ceiling of a room with his eye. He hasn't missed by more than three inches yet."

"He loves to make model planes and he saves all the pictures of planes that are printed on cereal packages. The other night he wrote a stern letter to a cereal company complaining that they were using too many pictures of one type of plane which he explained was inferior to some others."

He is as easy to handle as any other child, she said, except when he asks "Why?" With a genius in the family a mother has to be on her toes.—United Press.

New Weights For Pharmacists

A new system of weights to save pharmacists time and headaches in computing prescriptions was disclosed to delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association convention meeting recently in Pittsburgh, says a United Press message.

Louis W. Yagle, a pharmacist who developed and named the system after himself, said a one-yagle weight is roughly one per cent of a dram—which is an eighth of a fluid ounce.

The weights range from one to 320 yagles. Each set will be accompanied by a table of percentage solutions when they are planned on the market.

SHELLFISH POISONING Baffles ALASKANS

Alaskans have been warned against a form of shellfish poisoning for which health authorities said there was no specific antidote.

Residents were cautioned not to eat clams or mussels during the summer months, and to clean them well during other seasons.

Symptoms of the poisoning, doctors said, included a tingling sensation in the lips and tongue, jerky muscular gait, muscle incoordination, violent vomiting, and, finally, ascending paralysis.

Artificial respiration was advised.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED

Temporary Withdrawal of Trams West of Western Market

Owing to force of circumstances which are beyond the Company's control it has been decided to withdraw all tramcar services West of Western Market as from midnight Saturday, November 30th next. This is greatly regretted and only dire necessity has rendered it imperative.

The Shaikwan Route will remain as at present but Happy Valley and Causeway Bay cars will turn back at Western Market. There will be no tramcars between Kennedy Town and Western Market. This is a temporary arrangement only pending the arrival of spare parts (especially steel tyres) from Europe.

It is understood the China Motor Bus Company will operate a restricted service of buses between Western Market and Whitty Street.

L. C. F. BELLAMY, General Manager.

Hongkong, Nov. 26th, 1946.

SHOWING TO-DAY IT'S THE TIME ... AND THE PLACE ... FOR ROMANCE ... MELODY ... AND FUN!

QUEEN'S At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

BETTY GRABLE
JOHN PAYNE
CARMEN MIRANDA
HARRY JAMES
AND HIS MUSIC MAKERS
CESAR ROMERO

SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD • EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
Produced by EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
Screen Play by Walter Newman
Directed by Walter Newman

CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA
DAILY AT 2:30 5:15 7:30 9:30 P.M.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

THE DEAD STOLEN—THE LIVING SLAIN
... The most daring shock sensation ever brought to the screen... based on facts of years ago!

Boris KARLOFF in **THE BODY SNATCHER**
Robert Louis Stevenson's

HENRY DANIEL • EDITH ATWATER • RUSSELL WADE
SHARON MOORE

Produced by VAL LENTON • Directed by ROBERT WISE • Screen by ROBERT WISE and CHARLIE CLARK

COMMENCING SUNDAY **"OUR HEARTS WERE YOUNG AND GAY"**

ORIENTAL
SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.30—9.30 P.M.
THE TRUE STORY OF EVERY WOMAN'S FIGHTING MAN.

Lester Cowan presents **ERNIE PYLES**
"STORY OF **G.I. JOE**"
BURGES MEREDITH, ERNIE PYLE
Robert Hitchcock • The Captain

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.
Their gayest film glorifies our home front heroes! They've never been funnier!

Stan LAUREL & Oliver HARDY
in **"AIR RAID WARDENS"**
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

NEXT CHANCE
Barbara STANWICK
Henry FONDA in **"YOU BELONG TO ME"**

YOSHIDA CRITICISED **JAPS THANK MACARTHUR**

Tokyo, Nov. 28.
The Social Democratic Party Secretary-General, Suehiro Ushio, in a speech in the Diet, to-day decried the Yoshida Cabinet's resignation, asserting that Premier Yoshida was not living up to the spirit of the new constitution.

He pointed out that the new constitution, which is effective on May 3, stipulates that the premier must be a Diet member. He charged the Yoshida Cabinet with powerlessness to enforce the programme for the nation's economic recovery and should be dissolved, and subject its fate to public opinion which, he asserted, will be indicated in new elections.—United Press.

COLLABORATOR GAOLED

Shanghai, Nov. 28.
Described as Shanghai's worst "cultural collaborator," Wu Wen-chin, who ran the Sin Wen Pao during the Japanese occupation, was sentenced two and a half years imprisonment by the Shanghai High

Tokyo, Nov. 28.
The Japanese organised "American Society of Japan" sponsored a mass meeting to-day on the occasion of the American Thanksgiving Day, and adopted a resolution thanking Gen. MacArthur for assistance given to the Japanese to enable them to survive the food crisis in the past year.

Twenty thousand representatives of Tokyo's 56 boys and girls high schools participated in the ceremony after which they paraded through the city's streets, marching past SCAP headquarters.

Three women Diet members, representing the Social Democratic, Kokumin and Communist Parties, addressed the meeting as well as Cabinet Minister Eisairo Uehara.

All spoke of appreciation of assistance given by the United States to Japan as a result of which the Japanese "already have made some headway in the nation's reconstruction."—United Press.

Court for collaborating with the enemy. The Sin Wen Pao was sentenced two and a half years imprisonment by the Shanghai High

